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(54) VEHICLE BODY LATERAL SIDE PORTION STRUCTURE

SEITENSTRUKTURTEIL EINES FAHRZEUGS

PARTIE DE STRUCTURE LATÉRALE D'UN VÉHICULE

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a vehicle body lateral side portion of a vehicle, and particularly to a vehicle body lateral side portion structure surrounding a side sill.

BACKGROUND ART OF THE INVENTION

[0002] A side sill which is provided in a vehicle body lateral side portion functions as a structural component in the longitudinal direction of the vehicle. When the front surface of a vehicle is in a collision, the side sill receives in a favorable buckling direction strength-wise a portion of the load which is applied from the front, and provides resistance to the collision. Accordingly, normally, a side sill has a closed cross-sectional structure extending in the longitudinal direction of the vehicle, in which an outer side panel and an inner side panel are bonded together via flanges which are provided on top and bottom edges thereof, and which provides excellent strength and rigidity. However, in recent years, even greater improvements in safety have been demanded during a side-on vehicle collision, and the demands have included making improvements to strength and rigidity during a collision from the side surface of a side sill.

For example, one technology employs a structure in which a rocker reinforcement is formed in an arch shape and which provides reinforcement against vehicle side surface collisions (see Patent document 1).

Patent document 1: Japanese Patent Publication No. 2990983 US 2002/0043821 discloses a vehicle body lateral side portion structure according to the preamble part of claim 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

[0003] However, in the above described conventional technology, the entire rocker reinforcement is formed in an arch shape. Because of this, for example, in what is known as an offset collision which is a front-on collision in which the vehicle body centers are mutually offset from each other, the problem arises that if a load in the longitudinal direction becomes concentrated on one of the rocker reinforcements, then it is easy for bending to occur in the arch-shaped rocker reinforcement.

In response to this, measures such as providing separate reinforcing components, or increasing the plate thickness of the rocker reinforcement may be considered, however, the vehicle body weight would then increase by an equivalent amount, so that the end result would be a backward step in fuel consumption improvement.

[0004] It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a vehicle body lateral side portion structure

which does not require any component other than a side sill, and which is able to receive an impact load at the time of both a vehicle front-on collision and a vehicle side-on collision over an entire vehicle body without this leading to any increase in the vehicle weight.

Means for Solving the Problem

[0005] In order to achieve the above described object, the present invention employs a vehicle body lateral side portion structure including a side sill which has a closed cross-sectional structure formed by joining together an inner panel on a vehicle compartment interior side and an outer panel on a vehicle compartment exterior side and which is arranged, as a vehicle body frame component, on the vehicle body lateral side portion along the vehicle longitudinal direction, wherein: an outer side wall of the outer panel includes a plurality of step portions; an arch surface which protrudes towards the vehicle compartment exterior side taking, as an apex point, a vicinity of a join position with a center pillar of the vehicle body is formed in a portion of the outer side wall of the outer panel; the outer panel is provided with a planar portion which adjoins the arch surface, and which includes a rectilinear portion extending in the vehicle longitudinal direction; a distal end portion of the side sill is connected to a front side frame of the vehicle body; and a rear end portion of the side sill is connected to a rear frame portion of the vehicle body.

According to the above described vehicle body lateral side portion structure, the rectilinear portion which is aligned in the vehicle longitudinal direction is able to provide resistance to a load which is applied from the front during a front-on vehicle collision while receiving the load in the buckling direction thereof. On the other hand, a load which is applied from the side during a side-on vehicle collision is effectively transmitted to the front end side and the rear end side of the side sill by the outer side wall of the arch-shaped outer panel which bulges towards the exterior side of the vehicle compartment, so that the load is received by the entire side sill. As a result, it is possible to prevent bending deformation.

[0006] It may be arranged such that the inner panel is a side sill inner; and the outer panel is a side sill reinforcement.

In this case, it is possible to demonstrate the functions of the side sill to the maximum by effectively utilizing components for reinforcing the side sill.

[0007] It may be arranged such that the vehicle body lateral side portion structure further includes a side sill outer which is joined to the side sill inner and the side sill reinforcement and which is provided on an outer side of the side sill reinforcement so as to cover the side sill reinforcement, wherein the side sill outer is provided with an arch portion and a flat portion which conform respectively to the curved surface portion and the planar portion of the side sill reinforcement.

In this case, since a step portion is formed by the arch

portion and the flat portion of the side sill outer at the front end portion and the rear end portion of the side sill, it is possible to secure excellent legroom when a vehicle occupant is getting into or out of a vehicle.

[0008] It may be arranged such that a center portion of the planar portion of the side sill is formed in an arch shape which bulges upwards.

In this case, it is possible to suppress any upward protrusion on the front end portion side and the rear end portion side of the side sill.

[0009] It may be arranged such that the arch surface is formed in a center portion of the outer side wall of the outer panel; and the planar portion is formed adjacent to the top of the arch surface.

[0010] It may be arranged such that the arch surface is formed in a top portion of the outer side wall of the outer panel; and the planar portion is formed below the arch surface.

In this case, the planar portion is able to provide resistance to a load which is applied from the front during a front-on vehicle collision while receiving the load in the buckling direction thereof. On the other hand, a load which is applied from the side during a side-on vehicle collision is effectively transmitted to the front end side and the rear end side by the arch-shaped arch surface, so that this load is received by the entire side sill. As a result, it is possible to prevent bending deformation.

Advantageous effects of the invention

[0011] According to the present invention, a rectilinear portion which is aligned in the vehicle longitudinal direction is able to provide resistance to a load which is applied from the front during a front-on vehicle collision while receiving in the buckling direction thereof. On the other hand, a load which is applied from the side during a side-on vehicle collision is effectively transmitted to a front end side and a rear end side of a side sill by an outer side wall of an arch-shaped outer panel which bulges towards the exterior side of a vehicle compartment, so that this load is received by the entire side sill and bending deformation can be prevented. As a result, without requiring a separate component, and without increase in the vehicle body weight, it is possible for the side sill to be made to function effectively as a framework component.

Moreover, since it is possible to demonstrate the functions of the side sill to the maximum by effectively utilizing components to reinforce the side sill, compared with when a separate component is used, it is possible to reduce the vehicle weight, which, as a result, is able to contribute to an improvement in fuel consumption.

Moreover, since any upward protrusion on the front end portion side and the rear end portion side of the side sill can be suppressed, it is possible to improve the ease of vehicle entry and exit of occupants to both front seats and rear seats.

[0012] Furthermore, since a step portion is formed by

an arch portion and a flat portion of a side sill outer at a front end portion and a rear end portion of a side sill, it is possible to secure excellent legroom when a vehicle occupant is getting into or out of a vehicle. Because of this, rear seat occupants and front seat occupants are able to get into or out of a vehicle easily, resulting in improved ease of vehicle entering and exiting.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013]

[FIG 1] FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a left side of a vehicle body according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] FIG 2 is a plan view of FIG 1.

[FIG. 3] FIG 3 is a perspective view showing a side sill reinforcement.

[FIG. 4] FIG 4 is a plan view of FIG. 3.

[FIG 5] FIG 5 is a side view of FIG. 3.

[FIG. 6] FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A in FIG 1.

[FIG. 7] FIG 7 is a perspective view showing a left side of a vehicle body according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 8] FIG. 8 is a plan view of FIG 7.

[FIG. 9] FIG 9 is a perspective view showing a side sill reinforcement.

[FIG. 10] FIG 10 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line 2A-2A in FIG. 7.

[FIG. 11] FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line 2B-2B in FIG 7.

Description of the reference symbols

[0014]

1	Vehicle body
10	Front side frame
20	Rear frame portion (Rear floor frame)
30	Side sill inner (Inner panel)
31	Side sill reinforcement (Outer panel)
40	First curved surface portion (Outer wall)
49	Second curved surface portion (Top wall portion)
R2	Second ridge line (Rectilinear portion)
R3	Third ridge line (Rectilinear portion)
R4	Fourth ridge line (Rectilinear portion)
S	Side sill
201	Vehicle body
221	Center pillar stiffener (Center pillar)
230	Side sill inner (Inner panel)
231	Side sill reinforcement (Outer panel)
240	Curved surface portion
241	Planar portion
250	Side sill outer
259	Arch portion
260	Flat portion
2S	Side sill

2P Apex point

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0015] A first embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

[0016] FIG 1 is a perspective view showing a left side of a vehicle body 1, while FIG 2 is a plan view thereof.

[0017] In FIGS. 1 and 2, a frame-shaped front bulkhead 2 which protects a radiator (not shown) is provided in a vehicle body front portion. The front bulkhead 2 is formed by joining together a bulkhead upper center frame 3 which makes up a top side of the front bulkhead 2, a bulkhead lower cross member 4 which makes up a bottom side of the front bulkhead 2 and whose two end portions extend upwards, and bulkhead side stays 5 and 5.

[0018] A front end portion of a bulkhead upper side frame 6 is connected to both end portions of the bulkhead upper center frame 3, and a rear end portion of the bulkhead upper side frame 6 is connected to a wheel house upper member 7. A rear end portion of a front wheel house lower member 8 is connected together with the bulkhead upper side frame 6 to a front end portion of the wheel house upper member 7. A front end portion of the front wheel house lower member 8 is connected via a front side gusset 9 to a front end portion of a front side frame 10 which extends in the vehicle longitudinal direction.

[0019] A bumper beam 11 which extends in the vehicle width direction is mounted on a front end portion of the front side frame 10. A rear end portion of the front side frame 10 is joined to a front end portion of a side sill S via an outrigger portion 10a. A bottom end portion of a front pillar lower stiffener 15 is joined to the front end portion of the side sill S. A bottom end portion of a front pillar upper stiffener 16 is joined to a top end portion of the front pillar lower stiffener 15, and a rear end portion of the wheel house upper member 7 is joined to this join portion. Note that 12 is a damper housing, and 13 is a dashboard upper.

[0020] A rear end portion of the front pillar upper stiffener 16 is joined to a roof side stiffener 17. A rear end portion of the roof side stiffener 17 is connected to a rear pillar stiffener 18. Note that the rear pillar stiffener 18 is connected to a rear end of the side sill S via a rear inner panel (not shown). A front end portion of a rear floor frame 20 is connected via a rear frame side reinforcement 19 to a rear end portion of the side sill S. Here, a center pillar stiffener 21 is joined between a center portion of the roof side stiffener 17 and a center portion of the side sill S.

[0021] Note that a rear floor cross member 22 is joined to a join portion between the rear frame side reinforcement 19 and the rear floor frame 20 extending in the vehicle width direction. A middle floor cross member 23 is connected to the rear end portion of the side sill S extending in the vehicle width direction, while a front floor cross member 24 is joined to the front end portion of the side sill S extending in the vehicle width direction. The

rear floor cross member 22, the middle cross member 23, and the front floor cross member 24 constitute a vehicle body frame component which is aligned in the vehicle body transverse direction.

[0022] FIG 3 is a perspective view showing a side sill reinforcement. FIG 4 is a plan view thereof, FIG 5 is a side view thereof, and FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A in FIG. 1. The side sill S is a vehicle body frame component which is provided below the vehicle body lateral side portion extending in the vehicle longitudinal direction. As is shown in FIGS. 3 through 6, the side sill S is formed having a closed cross-sectional structure formed by a side sill inner 30 on the vehicle compartment interior side, and a side sill reinforcement 31 on the vehicle compartment exterior side. The side sill inner 30 is a component which bulges on the vehicle compartment interior side, and is provided with a top edge flange portion 32 and a bottom edge flange portion 33. An inner side wall of the side sill inner 30 is provided with a planar portion 26 which extends in the vehicle longitudinal direction and is oriented towards the vehicle compartment interior side. An upside flat surface 27 and an underside flat surface 28 which both extend in the vehicle longitudinal direction are formed above and below the planar portion 26. In addition, an upside flat surface 29 is formed via a step portion on a top portion of the upside flat surface 27. Note that in FIG 6, the center pillar stiffener 21 is omitted from the drawings, and a side sill outer 50 (described below) has been added to the drawings.

[0023] The side sill reinforcement 31 is shaped so as to bulge towards the vehicle compartment exterior side, and is provided with a top edge flange portion 34 and a bottom edge flange portion 35. A closed cross-section structural portion obtained by welding together the top edge flange portion 32 of the side sill inner 30 and the top edge flange portion 34 of the side sill reinforcement 31, and by welding together the bottom edge flange portion 33 of the side sill inner 30 and the bottom edge flange portion 35 of the side sill reinforcement 31. A base portion of the top edge flange portion 34 of the side sill reinforcement 31 is positioned lower than the base portion of the top edge flange portion 32 of the side sill inner 30, while the base portion of the bottom edge flange portion 35 of the side sill reinforcement 31 is positioned higher than the base portion of the bottom edge flange portion 33 of the side sill inner 30.

[0024] As is shown in FIG 3, a first curved surface portion 40 which is curved in an arch shape whose center portion bulges towards the exterior side of the vehicle compartment and faces the vehicle body lateral side portion is formed in an exterior side wall of the side sill reinforcement 31 at a radius of curvature R (see FIG. 4) such that the vicinity of a join position with the center pillar stiffener 21 forms an apex point P. A second upside flat portion 42 which extends diagonally upwards towards the vehicle compartment interior side is formed on a top edge of the first curved surface portion 40, while a third underside flat portion 45 which extends diagonally down-

wards towards the vehicle compartment interior side is formed on a bottom edge of the first curved surface portion 40.

The second upside flat portion 42 extends from a bottom edge of a vertical wall portion 46, while a top edge of a vertical wall portion 48 continues from a bottom edge of the third underside flat portion 45. The vertical wall portion 48 extends to the bottom edge flange portion 35 via a fourth underside flat portion 47 which stretches diagonally downwards towards the vehicle compartment interior side.

Here, an arch-shaped second curved surface portion 49 whose center portion bulges upwards is formed between a top edge of the vertical wall portion 46 and the top edge flange portion 34.

[0025] Because the second curved surface portion 49 is formed in an arch shape, the top edge flange portion 34 is also formed in an upwardly curving arch shape. Moreover, a first ridge line R1 which is formed by the second curved surface portion 49 and the vertical wall portion 46 is also formed in an upwardly curving arch shape. A second ridge line R2 which is formed by the first upside flat portion 42 and the vertical wall portion 46 is a rectilinear portion. In the same way, a third ridge line R3 which is formed by the third underside flat portion 45 and the vertical wall portion 48, and a fourth ridge line R4 which is formed by the fourth underside flat portion 47 and the vertical wall portion 48 are also rectilinear portions.

[0026] Here, a front end and a rear end of the first curved surface portion 40 are in the vicinity of the vertical wall portions 46 and 48 in the vehicle width direction. The first curved surface portion 40 is formed so as to bulge towards the vehicle compartment exterior side from the front and rear ends. Moreover, a front end and a rear end of the second curved surface portion 49 are in the vicinity of the second upside flat portion 42 in a vertical direction. The second curved surface portion 49 is formed so as to bulge upwards from the front and rear ends. Accordingly, front and rear end portions of the side sill reinforcement 31 have a smaller cross section in the vehicle width direction and vertical direction than is the case conventionally. Moreover, the side sill inner 30 which is joined to the side sill reinforcement 31 also has a smaller cross section compared with a conventional case. As a result, front and rear ends of the side sill S can be formed having a smaller cross section.

[0027] A side sill outer 50 which covers the side sill reinforcement 31 as an outer plate component, and is also joined to an outer surface of the side sill S, specifically, to the first curved surface portion 40 so as to constitute a side sill assembly SA is mounted on an outer side of the side sill reinforcement 31. The side sill outer 50 is joined to both the top edge flange portion 34 and the bottom edge flange portion 35 of the side sill reinforcement 31, and is provided with a top edge flange portion 51 and a bottom edge flange portion 52. Note that in the present embodiment, a description is given of a

side sill outer 50 which is formed as a single component, however, the present invention can also be applied in cases in which a side sill outer portion is provided so as to form a portion of a side panel outer which makes up a vehicle body outer side wall.

[0028] An outer side wall of the side sill outer 50 is joined by adhesion or welding to the first curved surface portion 40 of the side sill reinforcement 31. Furthermore, the outer side wall of the side sill outer 50 is provided with a flat portion 56 which faces to the side, and with a bottom portion flat portion 57 which extends as far as the bottom edge flange portion 52. The flat portion 56 and the bottom portion flat portion 57 cover from the first curved surface portion 40 to the vertical wall portion 48. A first curved surface portion 58 which covers the second curved surface portion 49 of the side sill reinforcement 31, a flat portion 59 which covers the vertical wall portion 46, and a second flat portion 60 which covers the second upside flat portion 42 are provided on a top portion of the flat portion 56.

[0029] Accordingly, in front and rear portions of the side sill S, when the side sill outer 50 is joined thereto, a portion formed by the flat portion 59 of the side sill outer 50 and by the second flat portion 60 functions as a step portion D which prevents any interference to the movement trajectory of a vehicle occupant's legs when the occupant is getting into or out of either the front seat or the rear seat of a vehicle. In particular, in conjunction with the fact that, as is described above, the cross-sectional area of the front and rear end portions of the side sill S is smaller than is the case conventionally, it is possible to secure a more inward and downward movement trajectory for the legs of a vehicle occupant when the occupant is getting into or out of a vehicle.

[0030] According to the above described first embodiment, in a front-on vehicle collision, particularly in an offset collision, if an impact load towards the rear is applied to the front side frame 10 on the left side, or if an impact load towards the front is applied from the rear floor frame 20, then the load acts as a load which compresses the side sill S in the longitudinal direction. The side sill S has a closed cross-sectional structure, and the vertical wall portions 46 and 48, the fourth underside flat portion 47, the second upside flat portion 42, and the third underside flat portion 45 which are formed flat and extend in the longitudinal direction are formed in the side sill reinforcement 31. Moreover, the planar portion 26, the top portion flat surfaces 27 and 29, and the underside flat surface 28 together with the second ridge line R2, the third ridge line R3, and the fourth ridge line R4 which are rectilinear portions are formed in the side sill inner 30. As a result, it is possible to provide sufficient resistance to a load applied in the vehicle longitudinal direction. Moreover, since the side sill outer 50 and the first curved surface portion 40 are joined, and the side sill outer 50 is linked to an outer plate component, it is also possible for the load to be dispersed to the outer plate component as well.

Furthermore, the second curved surface portion 49 which is formed in the side sill reinforcement 31 receives force which causes it to bend upwards, and the force can also be dispersed to the center pillar stiffener 21 as well.

[0031] Moreover, in a side-on vehicle collision, if an impact load is applied from the vehicle body side to the vicinity of the mounting position of the center pillar stiffener 21, then the first curved surface portion 40 of the arch-shaped side sill reinforcement 31 receives the impact load. The impact load is applied from the front end portion of the side sill reinforcement 31 towards the outrigger portion 10a of the front side frame 10, or from the rear end portion to the rear floor frame 20 via the rear frame side reinforcement 19. Namely, since it is possible for the entire side sill S, the front side frame 10, and the rear floor frame 20 to receive a load, it is possible to prevent bending deformation.

[0032] Accordingly, without it being necessary to provide a separate component, and without there being any increase in the vehicle body weight, it is possible for the side sill S to be made to function effectively as a framework component even in a side-on collision, and for the input load to be received by the entire vehicle body. As a result, compared with when a separate component is used, it is possible to reduce the vehicle weight. Therefore, an improvement in fuel consumption can be achieved.

Moreover, since it is possible to reduce the dispersed load which acts on vehicle body framework components which have been arranged in the vehicle width direction such as the rear floor cross member 22, the middle floor cross member 23, and the front floor cross member 24, a reduction in the weight of the components can also be achieved.

[0033] In addition, the side sill outer 50 which is placed on the outer side of the side sill reinforcement 31 is joined to the side sill inner 30 and the side sill reinforcement 31, and the flat portion 59 and the second flat portion 60 which conform to the vertical wall portion 46 and the second upside flat portion 42 of the side sill reinforcement 31 are provided in the side sill outer 50. Because of this, in the front end portion and rear end portion of the side sill S, the step portion D which is formed by the flat portion 59 and the second flat portion 60 of the side sill outer 50 secures excellent legroom when a vehicle occupant is getting into or out of a vehicle, and can function as a run-off which does not obstruct the leg movement trajectory. Accordingly, rear seat occupants and front seat occupants are able to get into or out of a vehicle easily, resulting in improved ease of vehicle entering and exiting. Namely, in contrast to a conventional side sill outer 50' in which the corner portion protrudes considerably outwards, as is shown by the chain line on the right side in FIG. 6, there is a marked improvement in ease of vehicle entering and exiting in the present embodiment in which the portion is formed by the step portion D which is set back diagonally downwards a considerable distance.

[0034] Furthermore, in the present embodiment, com-

pared with the positions of the conventional side sill outer 50', side sill inner 30', and side sill reinforcement 31' which are shown by the chain lines in FIG 6, the side sill outer 50 and the side sill inner 30 can be lowered by the same amount that the cross-sectional area of both end portions of the side sill S, namely, the side sill assembly SA is reduced. As a result, it is possible to improve the ease of vehicle entry and exit for both front seat occupants and rear seat occupants.

[0035] Note that the present invention is not limited to the above described first embodiment. For example, in the above described first embodiment, the first curved surface portion 40 and the second curved surface portion 49 are formed in the side sill reinforcement 31, however, it is also possible to employ a structure in which the side sill outer 50 is formed at the same plate thickness as the side sill inner 30, and the first curved surface portion 40 and the second curved surface portion 49 are provided in the side sill outer 50.

Moreover, it is also possible for the upside flat surface 27 and the underside planar surface 29 which form the top wall of the side sill inner 30 to be formed as upwardly bulging curved surfaces.

[0036] Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view showing a left side of a vehicle body 201, while FIG. 8 is a plan view thereof.

In FIGS. 7 and 8, a frame-shaped front bulkhead 202 which protects a radiator (not shown) is provided in a vehicle body front portion. The front bulkhead 202 is formed by joining together a bulkhead upper center frame 203 which makes up a top side of the front bulkhead 202, a bulkhead lower cross member 204 which makes up a bottom side of the front bulkhead 202 and whose two end portions extend upwards, and bulkhead side stays 205 and 205.

[0037] A front end portion of a bulkhead upper side frame 206 is connected to both end portions of the bulkhead upper center frame 203, and a rear end portion of the bulkhead upper side frame 206 is connected to a wheel house upper member 207. A rear end portion of a front wheel house lower member 208 is connected together with the bulkhead upper side frame 206 to a front end portion of the wheel house upper member 207. A front end portion of the front wheel house lower member 208 is connected via a front side gusset 209 to a front end portion of a front side frame 210 which extends in the vehicle longitudinal direction.

[0038] A bumper beam 211 which extends in the vehicle width direction is mounted on a front end portion of the front side frame 210. A rear end portion of the front side frame 210 is joined to a front end portion of a side sill 28. A bottom end portion of a front pillar lower stiffener 215 is joined to the front end portion of the side sill 2S. A bottom end portion of a front pillar upper stiffener 216 is joined to a top end portion of the front pillar lower stiffener 215, and a rear end portion of the wheel house upper

member 207 is joined to the joint portion. Note that 212 is a damper housing, and 213 is a dashboard upper.

[0039] A rear end portion of the front pillar upper stiffener 216 is joined to a roof side stiffener 217. A rear end portion of the roof side stiffener 217 is connected to a rear pillar stiffener 218. Note that the rear pillar stiffener 218 is connected to a rear end of the side sill 2S via a rear inner panel (not shown). A front end portion of a rear floor frame 220 is connected via a rear frame side reinforcement 219 to a rear end portion of the side sill 2S. Here, a center pillar stiffener 221 is joined between a center portion of the roof side stiffener 217 and a center portion of the side sill 2S.

[0040] Note that a rear floor cross member 222 is joined to a join portion between the rear frame side reinforcement 219 and the rear floor frame 220 extending in the vehicle width direction. A middle floor cross member 223 is connected to the rear end portion of the side sill 2S extending in the vehicle width direction, while a front floor cross member 224 is joined to the front end portion of the side sill 2S extending in the vehicle width direction. The rear floor cross member 222, the middle cross member 223, and the front floor cross member 224 constitute a vehicle body frame component which is aligned in the vehicle body transverse direction.

[0041] The side sill 2S is a vehicle body frame component which is provided below the vehicle body lateral side portion extending in the vehicle longitudinal direction. As is shown in FIGS. 9 through 11, the side sill 2S is a vehicle body frame component which is formed having a closed cross-sectional structure formed by a side sill inner 230 on the vehicle compartment interior side, and a side sill reinforcement 231 on the vehicle compartment exterior side. The side sill inner 230 is a component which bulges on the vehicle compartment interior side, and is provided with a top edge flange portion 232 and a bottom edge flange portion 233. An inner side wall of the side sill inner 230 is provided with a planar portion 226 which extends in the vehicle longitudinal direction and is oriented towards the vehicle compartment interior side. An upside flat surface 227 and an underside flat portion surface 228 which both extend in the vehicle longitudinal direction are formed above and below the planar portion 226. In addition, an upside flat surface 229 is formed via a step portion on a top portion of the upside flat surface 227. Note that in FIG. 10, the center pillar stiffener 221 is omitted from the drawings, and a side sill outer 250 (described below) has been added to the drawings.

[0042] The side sill reinforcement 231 is shaped so as to bulge towards the vehicle compartment exterior side, and is provided with a top edge flange portion 234 and a bottom edge flange portion 235. A closed cross-sectional structure portion obtained by welding together the top edge flange portion 232 of the side sill inner 230 and the top edge flange portion 234 of the side sill reinforcement 231, and by welding together the bottom edge flange portion 233 of the side sill inner 230 and the bottom edge flange portion 235 of the side sill reinforcement 231.

A base portion of the top edge flange portion 234 of the side sill reinforcement 231 is positioned lower than the base portion of the top edge flange portion 232 of the side sill inner 230, while the base portion of the bottom edge flange portion 235 of the side sill reinforcement 231 is positioned higher than the base portion of the bottom edge flange portion 233 of the side sill inner 230.

[0043] As is shown in FIG 9, a curved surface portion 240 which is curved in an arch shape whose front and rear portions bulge towards the interior side of the vehicle compartment and faces the vehicle body lateral side portion is formed in a top portion of an exterior side wall of the side sill reinforcement 231 at a radius of curvature 2R such that the vicinity of a join position with the center pillar stiffener 221 forms an apex point 2P. A planar portion 241 which is oriented towards the vehicle body side and faces towards the vehicle longitudinal direction is formed below the curved surface portion 240.

[0044] Accordingly, a first upside flat portion 242 which extends diagonally downwards from a bottom side of the base portion of the top edge flange portion 234 and continues to a top portion of the curved surface portion 240 is formed. In the first upside flat portion 242, the portion thereof which is adjacent to the join portion with the center pillar stiffener 221 bulges the most to the outside, and the amount of the outward bulge decreases approaching the front end portion and the rear end portion thereof. Moreover, a second upside flat portion 243 is formed which continues from a bottom portion of the curved surface portion 240 and extends from there diagonally downwards towards the outer side. An outer edge of the second upside flat portion 243 is continuous with the planar portion 241 via a ridge line portion 244. The second upside flat portion 243 is formed as a surface which disappears in the central portion of the side sill 2S, and which widens onto the vehicle compartment interior side approaching the front end portion and the rear end portion of the side sill 2S.

A third underside flat portion 245 which extends diagonally downwards towards the vehicle compartment interior side is formed on a bottom edge of the planar portion 241. The third underside flat portion 245 is formed so as to be continuous as far as the bottom edge flange portion 235, which is joined to a bottom edge of a fourth underside flat portion 247, via a vertical wall portion 246 which extends vertically on the vehicle body side, and via the fourth underside flat portion 247 which extends diagonally downwards towards the vehicle compartment interior side from a bottom edge of the vertical wall portion 246.

Note that the curved surface portion 240 and the planar portion 241 have outer side surfaces which are substantially the same height in the vicinity of the connection portion of the center pillar stiffener 221.

[0045] A side sill outer 250 which covers the side sill reinforcement 231 as an outer plate component, and is mounted on an outer surface of the side sill 2S so as to constitute a side sill assembly 2SA is mounted on an

outer side of the side sill reinforcement 231. The side sill outer 250 is joined to both the top edge flange portion 234 and the bottom edge flange portion 235 of the side sill reinforcement 231, and is provided with a top edge flange portion 251 and a bottom edge flange portion 252.

[0046] An outer side wall of the side sill outer 250 is provided with a flat portion 256 which matches from the planar portion 241 of the side sill reinforcement 231 as far as the vertical wall portion 246 and covers the portion, and with an underside flat portion 257 which extends as far as the bottom edge flange portion 252. A first planar portion 258 which covers the first upside flat portion 242 of the side sill reinforcement 231, an arch portion 259 which matches the curved surface portion 240 and covers the portion, and a second flat portion 260 which covers the second upside flat portion 243 are provided on a top edge of the flat portion 256.

[0047] . Accordingly, in the front and rear of the side sill 2S, when the side sill outer 250 is joined thereto, a portion formed by the arch portion 259 of the side sill outer 250 and by the second flat portion 260 functions as a step portion 2D which prevents any interference to the movement trajectory of a vehicle occupant's legs when the occupant is getting into or out of either the front seat or the rear seat of a vehicle.

[0048] According to the above described second embodiment, in a front-on vehicle collision, particularly in an offset collision, if an impact load towards the rear is applied to the front side frame 210 on the left side, or if an impact load towards the front is applied from the rear floor frame 220, then the load acts as a load which compresses the side sill 2S in the longitudinal direction. Since the side sill 2S has a closed cross-sectional structure, and because the planar portion 241 which is formed as a flat surface and extends in the longitudinal direction is formed in the side sill reinforcement 231, it is possible to provide sufficient resistance to a load applied in the vehicle longitudinal direction.

[0049] Moreover, in a side-on vehicle collision, if an impact load is applied from the vehicle body side to the vicinity of the mounting position of the center pillar stiffener 221, then the curved surface portion 240 of the arch-shaped side sill reinforcement 231 receives the impact load. The impact load is applied to the front end portion and rear end portion sides of the side sill reinforcement 231. Namely, since it is possible for the entire side sill 2S to receive a load, it is possible to prevent bending deformation. Moreover, since a load is transmitted from the front end portion and the rear end portion of the side sill reinforcement 231 to the front side frame 210, or to the rear floor frame 220, the load can be dispersed.

Accordingly, without it being necessary to provide a separate component, and without there being any increase in the vehicle body weight, it is possible for the side sill 2S to be made to function effectively as a framework component even in a side-on collision. As a result, compared with when a separate component is used, it is possible to reduce the vehicle weight. Therefore, an improve-

ment in fuel consumption can be achieved.

Moreover, since it is possible to reduce the dispersed load which acts on vehicle body framework components which have been arranged in the vehicle width direction such as the rear floor cross member 222, the middle floor cross member 223, and the front floor cross member 224, a reduction in the weight of the components can also be achieved.

[0050] In addition, the side sill outer 250 which covers the side sill reinforcement 231 and forms the outer side surface of the side sill 2S is provided on the outer side of the side sill reinforcement 231, and is joined to the side sill inner 230 and the side sill reinforcement 231, and the arch portion 259 and the flat portion 256 which conform to the curved surface portion 240 and the planar portion 241 of the side sill reinforcement 231 are provided in the side sill outer 250. Because of this, in the front end portion and rear end portion of the side sill 2S, the step portion D which is formed by the arch portion 259 and the flat portion 256 of the side sill outer 250 secures excellent legroom when a vehicle occupant is getting into or out of a vehicle, and can function as a run-off which does not obstruct the leg movement trajectory. Accordingly, rear seat occupants and front seat occupants are able to get into or out of a vehicle easily, resulting in improved ease of vehicle entering and exiting.

[0051] Note that the present invention is not limited to the above described second embodiment. For example, in the above described second embodiment, the curved surface portion 240 and the planar portion 241 are formed in the side sill reinforcement 231, however, it is also possible to employ a structure in which the side sill outer 250 is formed at the same plate thickness as the side sill inner 230, and the curved surface portion 240 and the planar portion 241 are provided in the side sill outer 250.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0052] It is possible to provide a vehicle body lateral side portion structure which does not require any component other than a side sill, and which is able to receive an impact load from both a vehicle front-on collision and a vehicle side-on collision over an entire vehicle body without this leading to any increase in the vehicle weight.

Claims

1. A vehicle body lateral side portion structure comprising a side sill (S; 2S) which has a closed cross-sectional structure formed by joining together an inner panel (30; 230) on a vehicle compartment interior side and an outer panel (31; 231) on a vehicle compartment exterior side and which is arranged, as a vehicle body frame component, on the vehicle body lateral side portion along the vehicle longitudinal direction, wherein:

a distal end portion of the side sill is connected to a front side frame (10) of the vehicle body; a rear end portion of the side sill is connected to a rear frame portion (20) of the vehicle body; an outer side wall of the outer panel includes a plurality of step portions; and the outer panel (31; 231) is provided with a planar portion (42, 45; 241, 242, 243) which includes a rectilinear portion extending in the vehicle longitudinal direction,

characterized in that

an arch surface (40; 240) which protrudes towards the vehicle compartment exterior side taking, as an apex point (P; 2P), a vicinity of a join position with a center pillar (21; 221) of the vehicle body is formed in a portion of the outer side wall of the outer panel (31; 231); wherein the planar portion (42, 45; 241, 242, 243) of the outer panel (31; 231) adjoins the arch surface (40; 240).

2. The vehicle body lateral side portion structure according to claim 1, wherein:

the inner panel (30; 230) is a side sill inner; and the outer panel (31; 231) is a side sill reinforcement.

3. The vehicle body lateral side portion structure according to claim 2, further comprising, a side sill outer (50; 250) which is joined to the side sill inner (30; 230) and the side sill reinforcement (31; 231) and which is provided on an outer side of the side sill reinforcement so as to cover the side sill reinforcement, wherein

the side sill outer (50; 250) is provided with an arch portion and a flat portion which conform respectively to the curved surface portion and the planar portion of the side sill reinforcement (30; 231).

4. The vehicle body lateral side portion structure according to claim 1, wherein

a center portion of the planar portion of the side sill is formed in an arch shape which bulges upwards.

5. The vehicle body lateral side portion structure according to claim 1, wherein:

the arch surface (40; 240) is formed in a center portion of the outer side wall of the outer panel (31; 231); and the planar portion (42, 45; 242, 245) is formed adjacent to the top of the arch surface (40; 240).

6. The vehicle body lateral side portion structure according to claim 1, wherein:

the arch surface (240) is formed in a top portion of the outer side wall of the outer panel (231); and the planar portion (241) is formed below the arch surface (240).

Patentansprüche

1. Struktur für einen lateralen Seitenabschnitt einer Fahrzeugkarosserie, umfassend einen Seitenschweller (S; 2S), welcher eine geschlossene Querschnittsstruktur aufweist, welche **dadurch** gebildet ist, dass ein Innenpaneel (30; 230) auf einer Innenseite eines Fahrzeugsraums und ein Außenpaneel (31; 231) auf einer Außenseite des Fahrzeugsraums miteinander verbunden werden, und welcher als eine Rahmenkomponente der Fahrzeugkarosserie an dem lateralen Seitenabschnitt der Fahrzeugkarosserie entlang der Längsrichtung des Fahrzeugs angeordnet ist, wobei:

ein distaler Endabschnitt des Seitenschwellers mit einem vorderen Rahmenabschnitt (10) der Fahrzeugkarosserie verbunden ist;

ein hinterer Endabschnitt des Seitenschwellers mit einem hinteren Rahmenabschnitt (20) der Fahrzeugkarosserie verbunden ist;

eine äußere Seitenwand des Außenpaneels eine Mehrzahl von Stufenabschnitten umfasst; und

das Außenpaneel (31; 231) mit einem planaren Abschnitt (42, 45; 241, 242, 243) vorgesehen ist, welcher einen geradlinigen Abschnitt umfasst, welcher sich in die Längsrichtung des Fahrzeugs erstreckt,

dadurch gekennzeichnet,

dass eine in Richtung der Außenseite des Fahrzeugsraums vorstehende Bogenfläche (40; 240), welche einen Scheitelpunkt (P; 2P) in einer Nachbarschaft einer Verbindungsstelle mit einer Mittelsäule (21; 221) der Fahrzeugkarosserie annimmt, in einem Abschnitt der äußeren Seitenwand des Außenpaneels (31; 231) gebildet ist;

wobei der planare Abschnitt (42, 45; 241, 242, 243) des Außenpaneels (31; 231) an der Bogenfläche (40; 240) angrenzt.

2. Struktur für einen lateralen Seitenabschnitt einer Fahrzeugkarosserie nach Anspruch 1, wobei:

das Innenpaneel (30; 230) eine Seitenschweller-Innenseite ist; und

das Außenpaneel (31; 231) eine Seitenschweller-Verstärkung ist.

3. Struktur für einen lateralen Seitenabschnitt einer

Fahrzeugkarrosserie nach Anspruch 2, ferner umfassend:

- eine Seitenschweller-Außenseite (50; 250),
welche mit der Seitenschweller-Innenseite (30;
230) und mit der Seitenschweller-Verstärkung
(31; 231) verbunden ist, und welche auf einer
Außenseite der Seitenschweller-Verstärkung
bereitgestellt ist, um die Seitenschweller-Ver-
stärkung abzudecken, wobei
die Seitenschweller-Außenseite (50; 250) mit ei-
nem Bogenabschnitt und
einem flachen Abschnitt vorgesehen ist, welche
dem gekrümmten Flächenabschnitt beziehungs-
weise dem planaren Flächenabschnitt der
Seitenschweller-Verstärkung (31; 231) ent-
sprechen.
4. Struktur für einen lateralen Seitenabschnitt einer
Fahrzeugkarrosserie nach Anspruch 1, wobei
ein Mittelabschnitt des planaren Abschnitts des Sei-
tenschwellers in Form eines nach oben ausgewölbt-
en Bögens gebildet ist.
5. Struktur für einen lateralen Seitenabschnitt einer
Fahrzeugkarrosserie nach Anspruch 1, wobei:
- die Bogenfläche (40; 240) in einem Mittelab-
schnitt der äußeren Seitenwand des Außenpan-
neels (31; 231) gebildet ist; und
der planare Abschnitt (42, 45; 242, 245) dem
Hochpunkt der Bogenfläche (40; 240) benach-
bart gebildet ist.
6. Struktur für einen lateralen Seitenabschnitt einer
Fahrzeugkarrosserie nach Anspruch 1, wobei:
- die Bogenfläche (240) in einem Hochpunkt-
abschnitt der äußeren Seitenwand des Außenpan-
neels (231) gebildet ist; und
der planare Abschnitt (241) unterhalb der Bo-
genfläche (240) gebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Structure de partie de côté latéral de carrosserie de
véhicule comprenant un longeron latéral (S ; 2S) qui
a une structure en coupe fermée formée en joignant
un panneau interne (30, 230) sur un côté intérieur
de compartiment de véhicule et un panneau externe
(31 ; 231) sur un côté extérieur de compartiment de
véhicule et qui est agencé, comme un composant
de cadre de carrosserie de véhicule, sur la partie de
côté latéral de carrosserie de véhicule dans la direc-
tion longitudinale du véhicule, dans laquelle :
- une partie d'extrémité distale du longeron est

raccordée à un cadre côté avant (10) de la car-
rosserie du véhicule ;
une partie d'extrémité arrière du longeron est
raccordée à une partie de cadre arrière (20) de
la carrosserie de véhicule ;
une paroi de côté externe du panneau externe
inclut une pluralité de parties en gradin ; et
le panneau externe (31 ; 231) est pourvu d'une
partie plane (42, 45 ; 241, 242, 243) qui inclut
une partie rectiligne s'étendant dans la direction
longitudinale du véhicule,
caractérisée en ce que
une surface d'arc (40, 240) qui fait saillie vers le
côté extérieur de compartiment de véhicule pre-
nant, comme point de sommet (P ; 2P) un voi-
sinage d'une position de jonction avec un pied
milieu (21 ; 221) de la carrosserie de véhicule
est formée dans une partie de la paroi côté ex-
terne du panneau externe (31; 231) ;
dans laquelle la partie plane (42, 45 ; 241, 242,
243) du panneau externe (31 ; 231) est atten-
ante à la surface d'arc (40, 240).

2. Structure de partie de côté latéral de carrosserie de
véhicule selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle :
- le panneau interne (30 ; 230) est un interne de
longeron ; et
le panneau externe (31 ; 231) est un renfort de
longeron.
3. Structure de partie de côté latéral de carrosserie de
véhicule selon la revendication 2, comprenant en
outre un externe de longeron (50 ; 250) qui est joint
à l'interne de longeron (30 ; 230) et au renfort de
longeron (31 ; 231) et qui est disposé sur un côté
externe du renfort de longeron de façon à couvrir le
renfort de longeron, dans laquelle
l'externe de longeron (50 ; 250) est pourvu d'une par-
tie d'arc et d'une partie plate qui se conforment res-
pectivement à la partie de surface incurvée et à la
partie plane du renfort de longeron (30 ; 231).
4. Structure de partie de côté latéral de carrosserie de
véhicule selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle
une partie centrale de la partie plane du longeron
est formée selon une forme d'arc qui se renfle vers
le haut.
5. Structure de partie de côté latéral de carrosserie de
véhicule selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle :
- la surface d'arc (40 ; 240) est formée dans une
partie centrale de la paroi de côté externe du
panneau externe (31 ; 231) ; et
la partie plane (42, 45 ; 242, 245) est formée
adjacente au sommet de la surface d'arc (40 ;
240).

6. Structure de partie de côté latéral de carrosserie de véhicule selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle :

la surface d'arc (240) est formée dans une partie supérieure de la paroi de côté externe du panneau externe (231) ; et
la partie plane (241) est formée sous la surface d'arc (240).

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FIG. 1

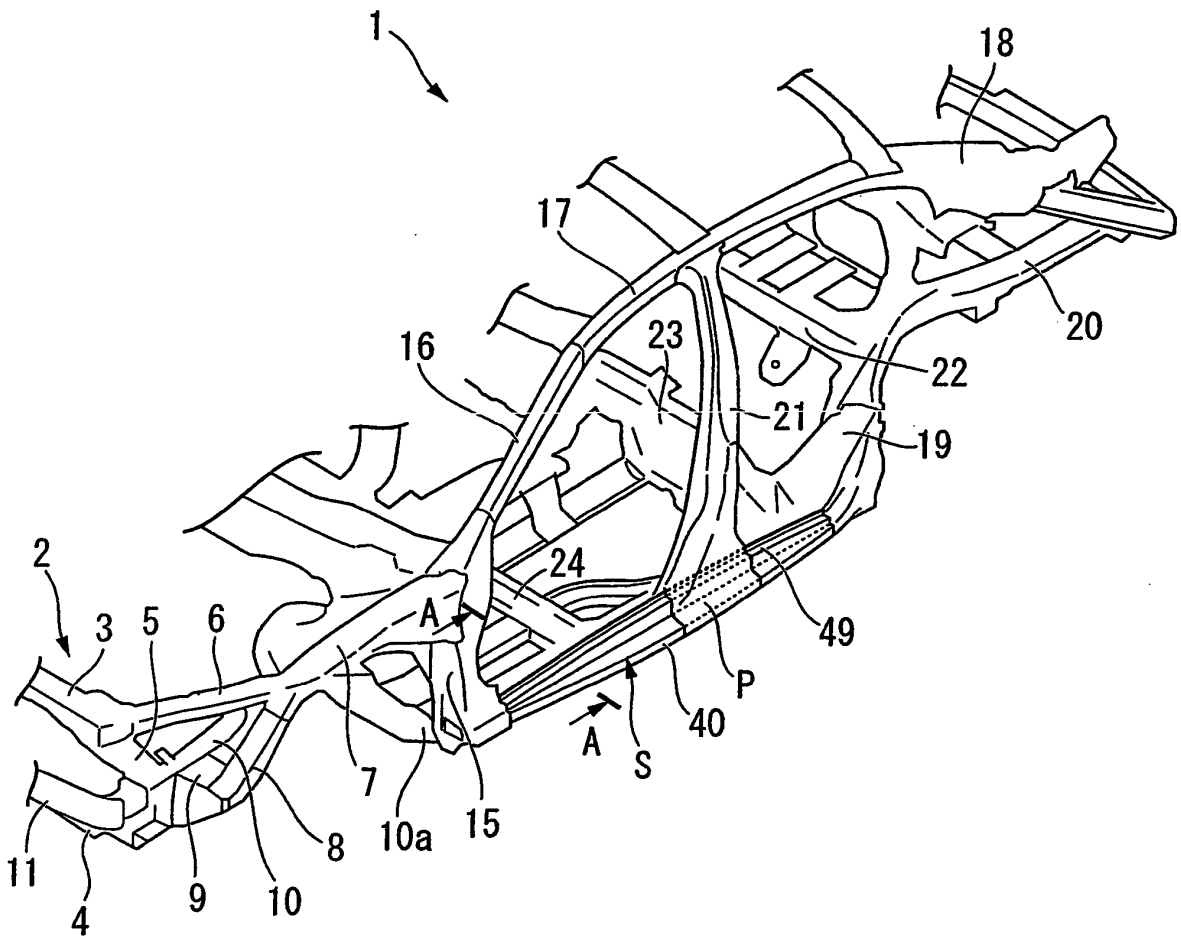


FIG. 2

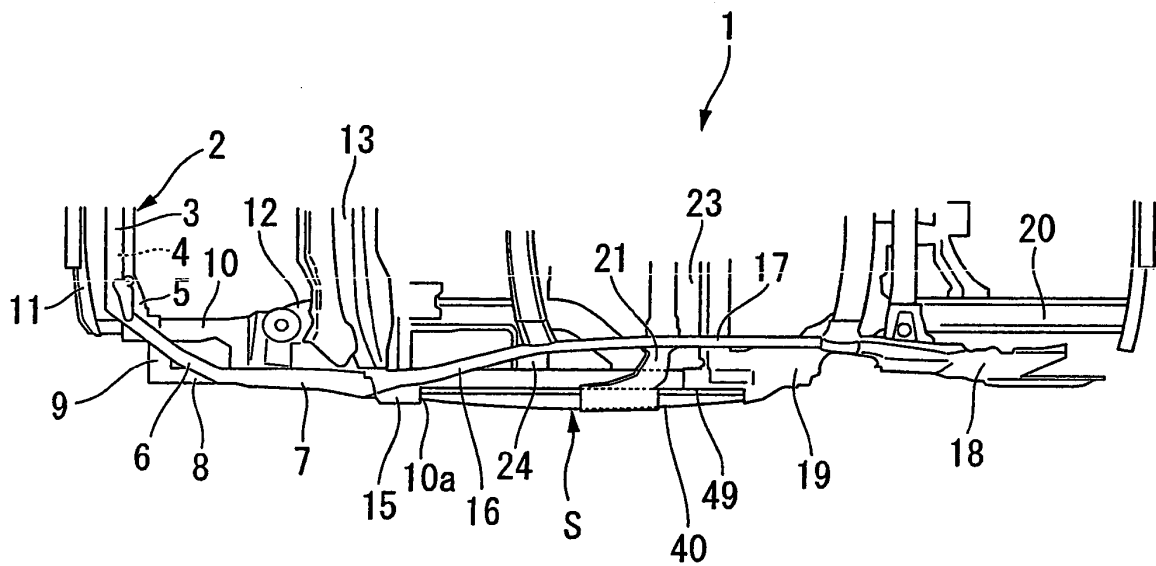


FIG. 3

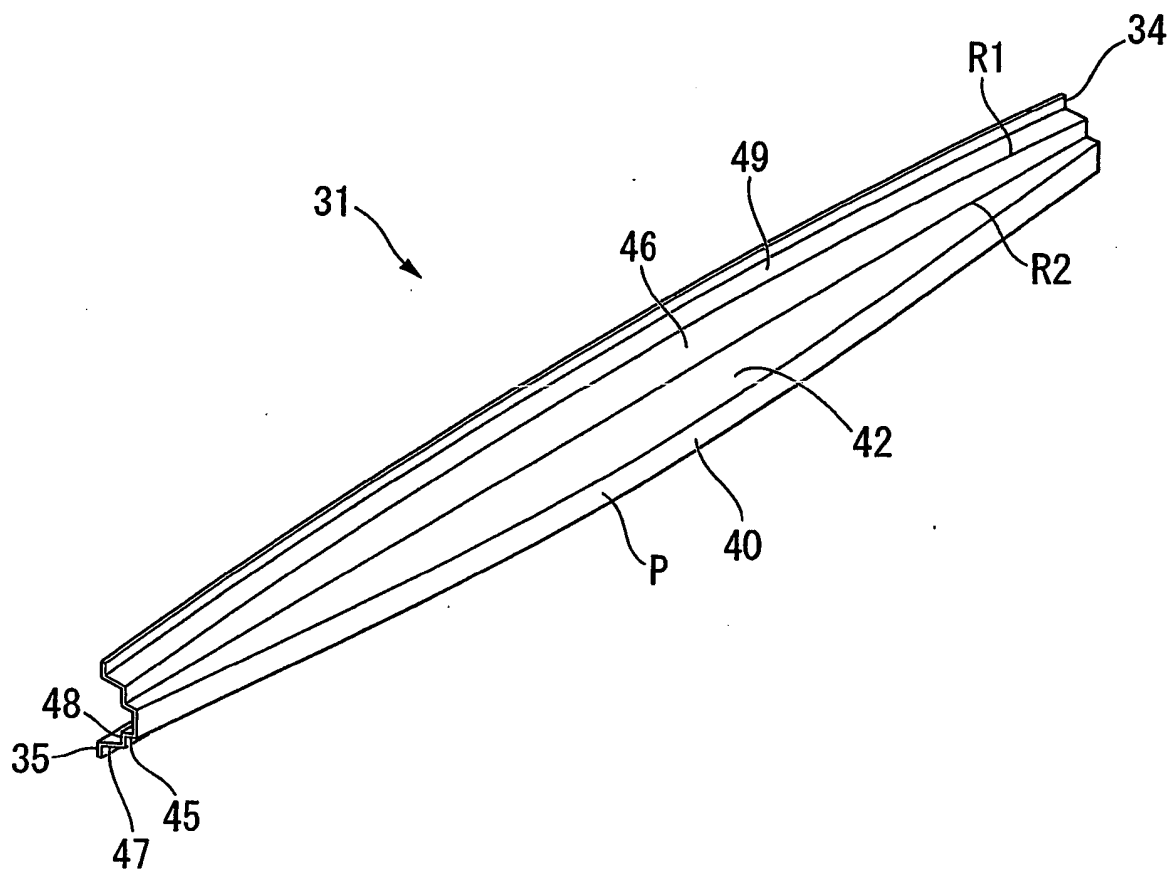


FIG. 4

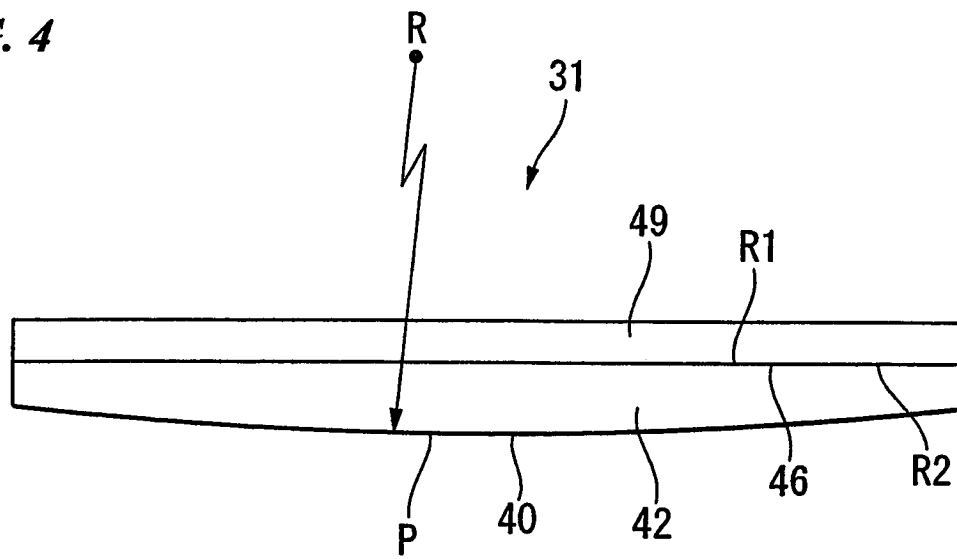


FIG. 5

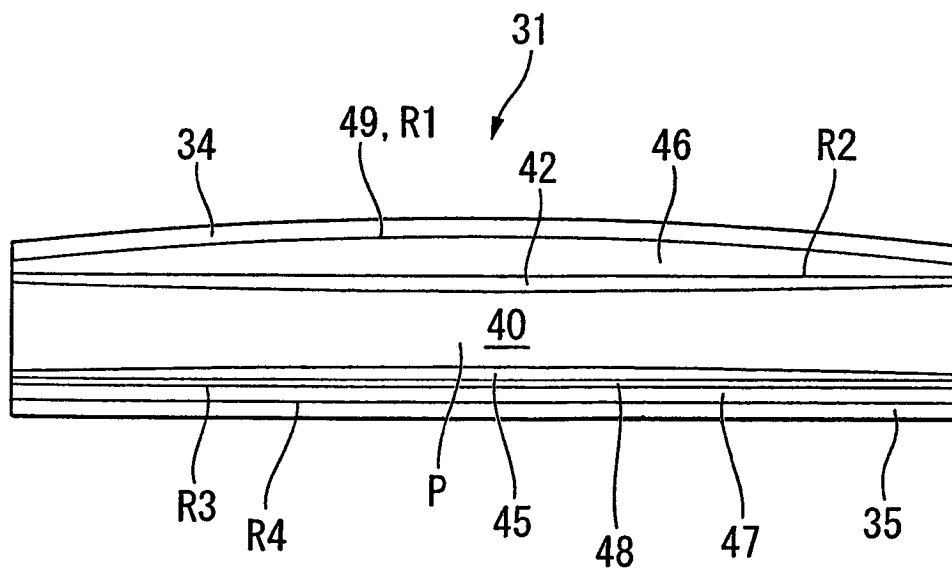


FIG. 6

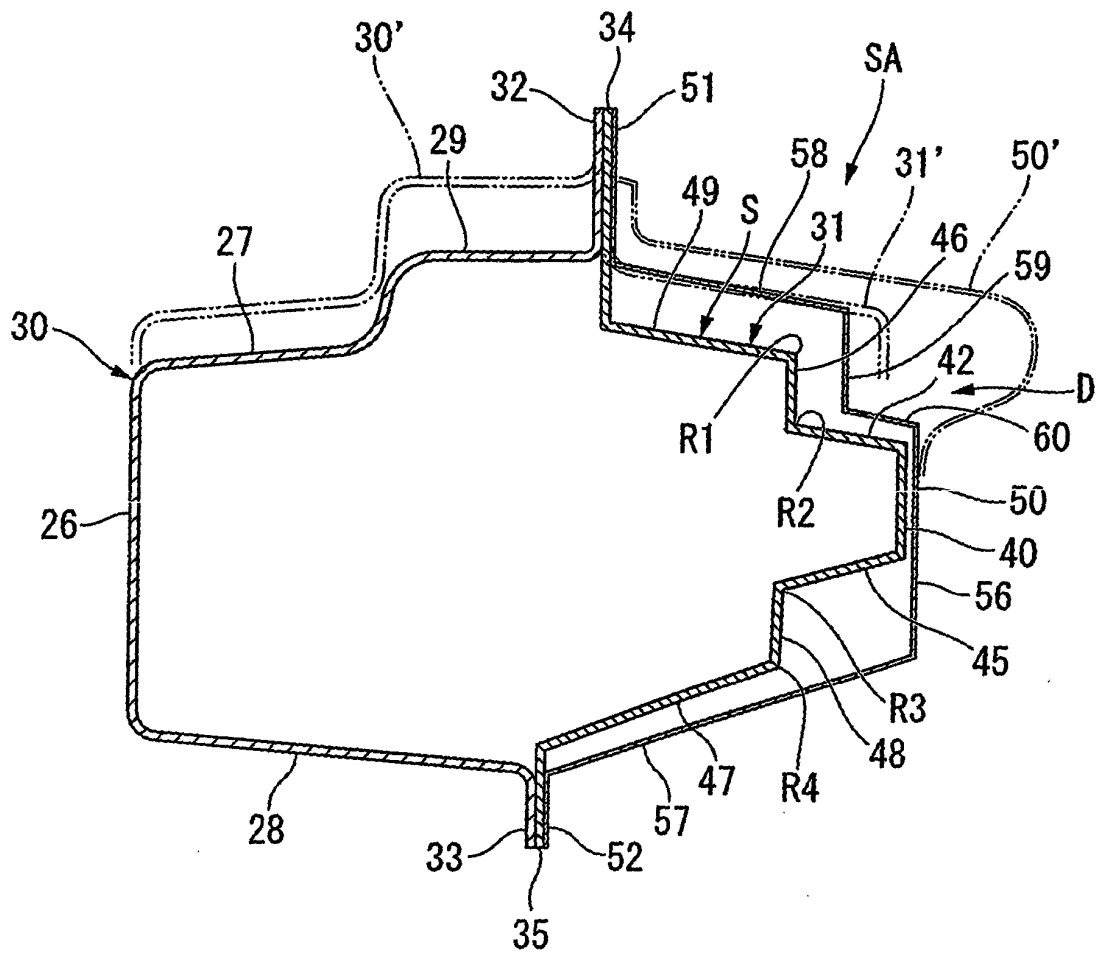


FIG. 7

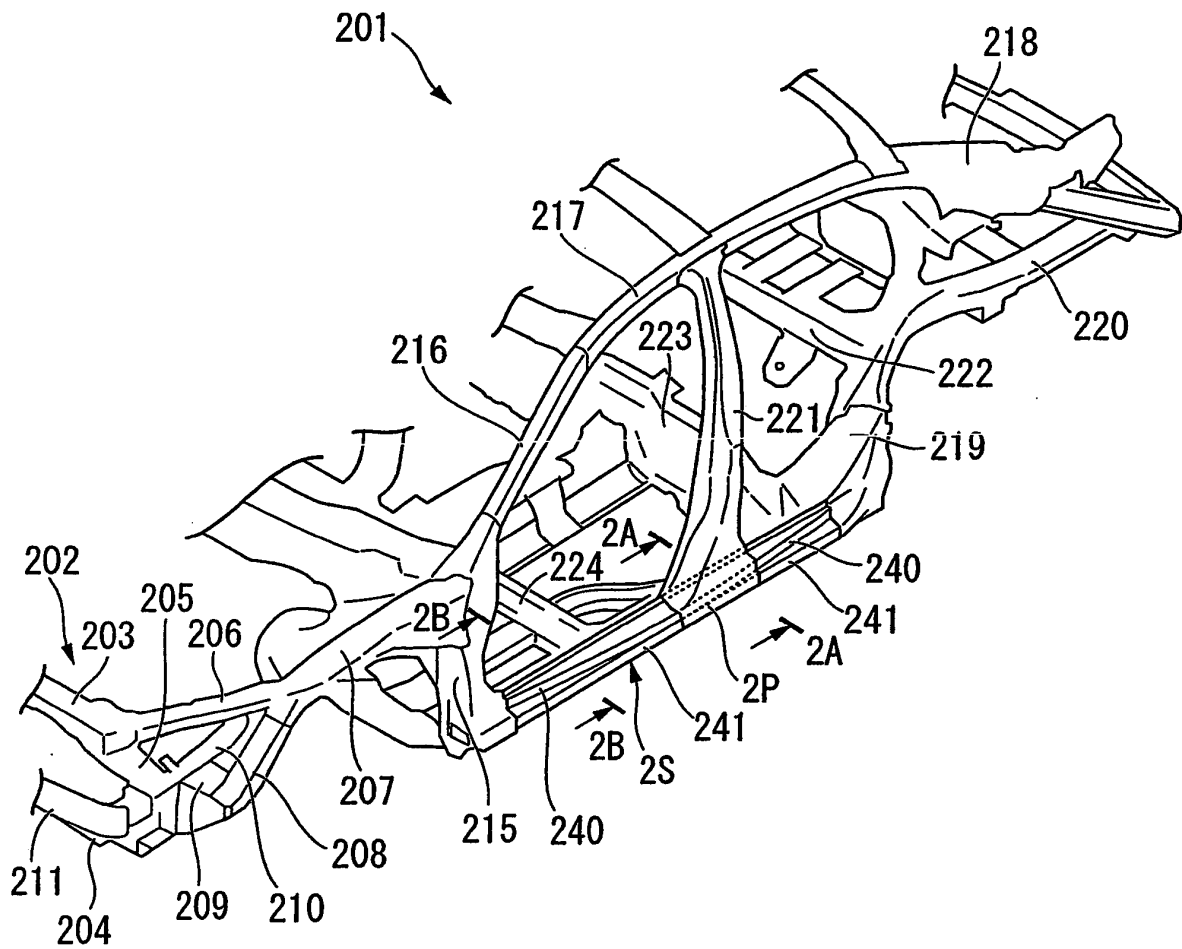


FIG. 8

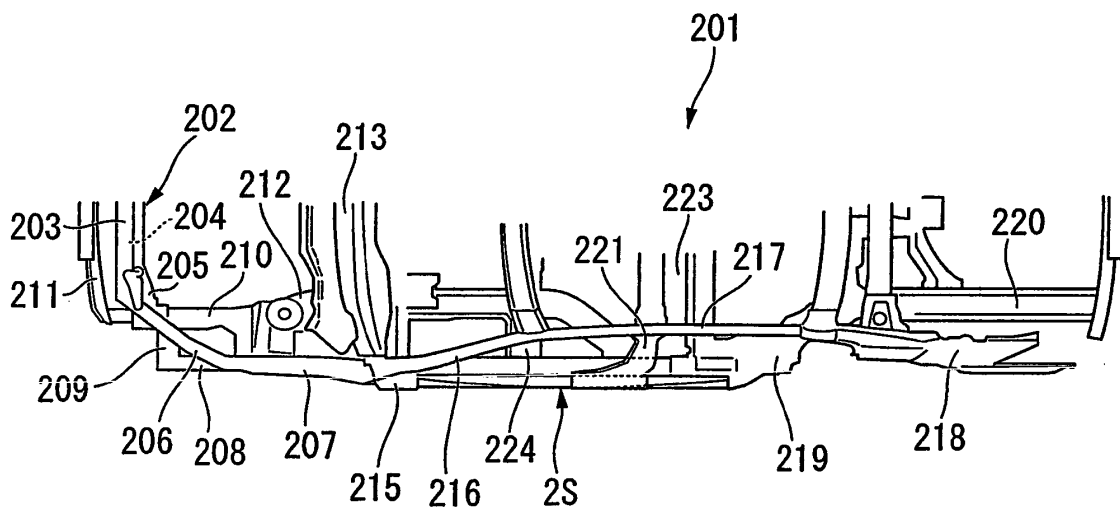


FIG. 9

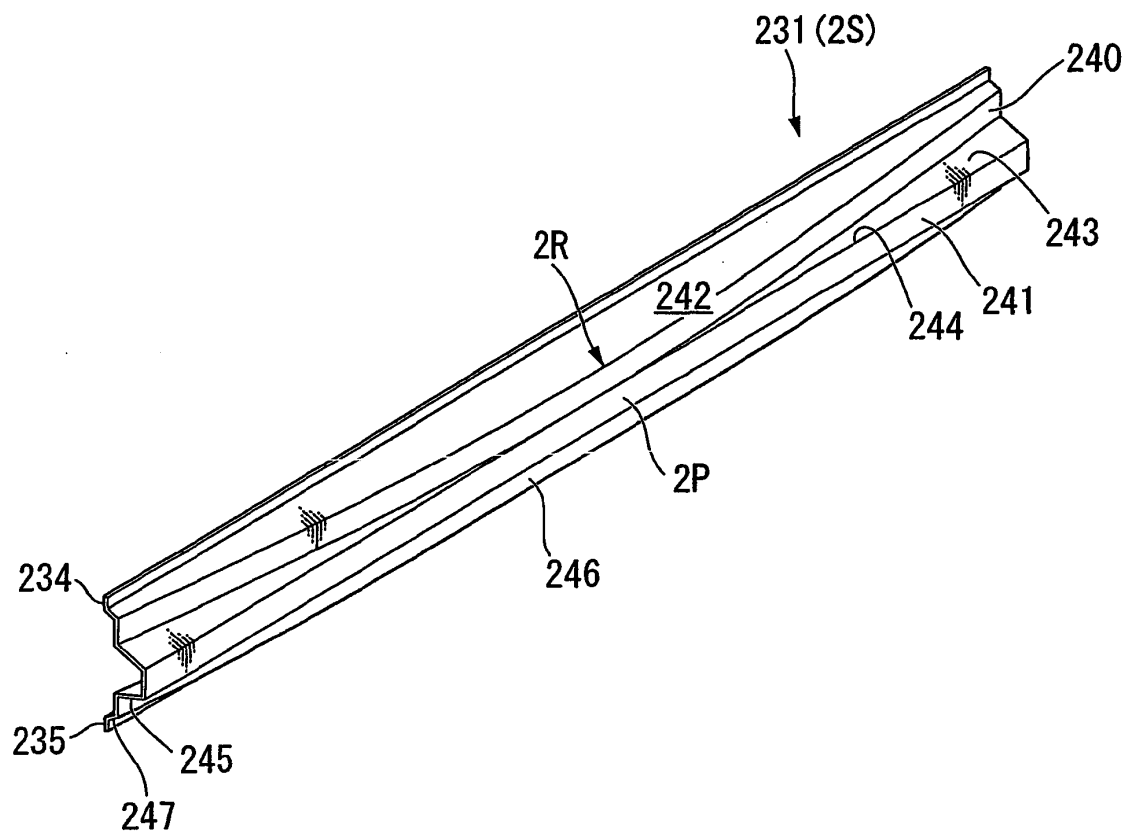


FIG. 10

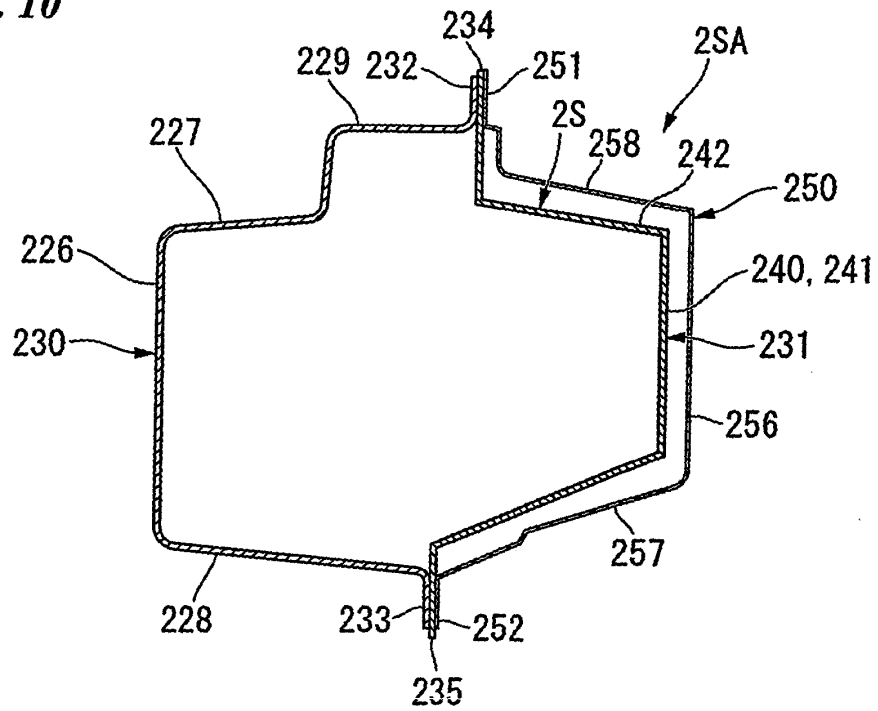
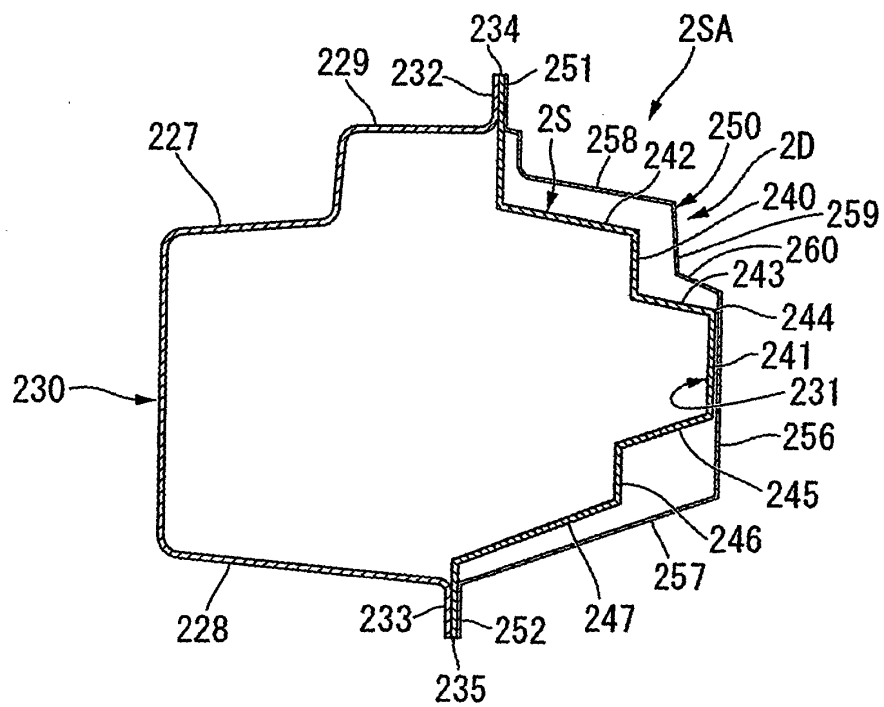


FIG. 11



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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